Carolina Observer.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,
5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

House, Coach, and Sign PAINTING.

JONATHAN HART takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned to this town, and intends establishing himself at the same stand he formerly occupied, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, hoping by close and punctual attention to business to please all who may favor him with their custom. He intends also, to keep on hand an assortment of ready mixed Paints.

Fayetteville, January 29. 8-4w.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞ Books of Messrs. Malletts' Line of Stages, (Charleston, Camden and Norfolk,) are kept at this Hotel, and seats will be secured in all the other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1827, and charges.

80 acres of land listed by Duncan Brown, lying on Rockfish,	tax due,	$1 60
330 by Duncan Black, on Rockfish and Gillis branch,		3 65
50 by Angus Colquhoun, on Jumping Gulley		98
970 by Thomas Davis Esq. on Rockfish and Jumping Gully,		13 38
100 by do. do. on Falls of Rockfish,		
3000 by do. do. on Big & Little Rockfish		
180 by do. do. on do. do. do.		
100 by do. do. for the estate of R. Wilkinson, on Rockfish		19
100 by do. do. for estate of Norman Shaw		19
87 by Daniel McPherson, on Buckhead creek		38
700 by Lauchlin McLean, on Rockfish,		2 53
400 by Malcolm McNeill, on Gaulberry		2 34
200 by Hugh McDonald, on Aspie's creek		2 94
1306 1-3 by John McPherson, on Rockfish and Beaver creeks		7 37
1405 by James Sims, on Willis's creek		7 60
1 by William Simmons, on Sandy Run		94
100 Richard Washburn, on Little Rockfish		98
1462½ by Malcom McPherson, on Beaver creek		7 12
150 by Alexander McRae, on Little Rockfish		2 85
154 by Janet Campbell, on the Yadkin Road		1 79
249 by John Munroe, on Middle creek		1 42
320 do do. Morganton road		
40 by Neill McCraney, on Beaver creek		76
402½ by Nancy McArther, on McArther's creek		76
375 by Geo. McDuffie, near the Yadkin road		2 00
84 by do do, on McDuffie's creek		
100 by do do, on the waters of Beaver creek		
105 by Angus Ray, Miller, on Puppy creek		1 50
316 by John Ray, Long street on Yadkin road		2 74
150 by Charles Smith, on the waters of Carver's creek,		38
200 by Robert Torry, on Skipper creek		99
80 by do do., on Cross creek		10
40 by Archibald McMillan, on Stewart's creek		10
500 by Christen McDonald, Nicholson's creek		1 35
265 by Malcom McMillan, Little River		1 71
50 by Nancy McNeill Shupen		70
900 by Neill McNeill, Little River		3 15
160 by Absalom Strickland, Little River		25

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff*,
By DAVID GILLIS, *Dep. Shff.*

December 5th, 1828.—7-ts

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,
Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

Hercules, aided by Iolas, destroying the Hydra.

Only $2 per Bottle.

The unparalleled reputation of this medicine is such and its pre-eminent virtues are so well established, and so fully acknowledged by an intelligent public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further than that it is

A Sovereign Remedy

In Diseases of the Liver: Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation: Old and inveterate Ulcers: Pains in the Bones, attended with swellings of the joints: Indigestion: Blotches on the Face, Pimples, &c. Syphilis: Cutaneous diseases generally, and Tetter in particular: Mercurial and Scrofulous complaints.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper, and has made it necessary for the proprietor to print them in a pamphlet of about 100 pages. This will be forwarded as soon as possible to the several Agents for gratuitous distribution, and must, on perusal, strengthen the good opinion now entertained by the friends of this medicine, and disarm, as it is hoped, the prejudices of those who view with distrust any medicine not known in what is called "regular practice." Facts are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid.

At the earnest solicitation of members of the medical faculty, and others who have witnessed the astonishing cures effected by the use of the Vegetable Catholicon, and who are anxious that its benefits to mankind may be more widely diffused, the proprietor has consented to reduce the retail price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle; and this will be done without in any way deteriorating the quality of the medicine, or *reducing the size of the bottle*, as has been materially done in the case of Swaim's Panacea.

Extracts of letters recently received from physicians, and from agents for the sale of Potter's Catholicon, most of whom are also agents for Swaim's Panacea.

1st. "It is a bold step in Mr. Swaim to attempt to deceive the public by saying that 'the increasing demand for his medicine has enabled him to reduce his price to two dollars per bottle, this being entirely at variance with the established usages of trade, as it is usual to *raise* the price of an article when in demand. The true cause is, that the sale of his Panacea has *very much diminished*, and we sell no more of it since the reduction in price."

2d. "If you conclude to lower the price of the Catholicon to two dollars, this will increase its sale very much. I should also advise you to continue the quantity the same as now. Mr. Swaim's bottles appear to be only about *two-thirds their former size*."

3d. "The demand for your Catholicon remains good at three dollars, notwithstanding we have reduced the price of Swaim's Panacea to two dollars by his order."

4th. "I retail more than a *dozen* bottles of your Catholicon where I sell *one* bottle of Swaim's Panacea; and I feel great pleasure in informing you that in every case in which I have seen the Catholicon tried, it has produced *decided benefit*."

5th. "Could you afford to reduce the price of your Catholicon to two dollars, I should more frequently prescribe it to my patients, and this would also be done by a number of other physicians in this town and vicinity who have used it with the best effects, after all the other Panaceas, and the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla had failed. The use of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or what is termed the "wood practice," having been formerly *put down* by the medical faculty, and recently got up again by some of our brethren in New York and Philadelphia, whose *pockets* appear to be the seat of their judgment—I do not like to say much about it."

6th. An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

Caution.

The proprietor of the Catholicon has recently received letters from abroad, stating, that *the old bottles which contained the Catholicon, are, in some instances, filled with spurious mixtures, and sold as genuine.*

To secure the public against *counterfeits*, the Catholicon has a small label covering the cork of each bottle beautifully executed by the *geometric lathe*, with the words 'GENUINE. W. W. POTTER,' engraved thereon; and as the cork cannot be drawn without injuring this label, the medicine will be known to be genuine, when it is not torn, or otherwise defaced.

PURCHASERS MUST BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine may be constantly had of R. T. GOODWIN,
Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 4, 1828.—eotA1

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Just Received,

BY THE STEAMBOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE,
Soft shell Almonds,
Bunch Raisins,
Drums Figs and Prunes,
Butter Crackers,
Jamieson's water do.
7 doz. bottles Scotch Snuff,
Scotch Herrings,
Pickled Salmon,
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Phosphorus pocket Lights,
New York Apples.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1829. 7-3w.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road,	tax	$1 49
1 unimproved do do do		
1 do do do do		
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square		4 56
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,		
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott		8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,		1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street		1 55
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae		29
1 house &c joining P Mallett		
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop,		90
100 acres sandhills unimp		
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,		76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house		57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow		57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims		4 27
1 do unimp do		
1 do do do		
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street		38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street		5 41
35 acres on the Yadkin road		
100 acres, land on which he lives		
D McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres		1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,		1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,		1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.		71
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street		57
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek		3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank		67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.		14
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly		3 80
1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton		
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street		76
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram,		1 96
1 lot impr south side Hay street		
1 do do		

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2ts

Charles Lee, a major-general in the army of the United States, in the Revolutionary war, was born in Wales, and was the son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. In his person he was was rather above the middle size, and his remarkable aquiline nose rendered his face somewhat disagreeable. He was master of a most genteel address, but was rude in his manners and excessively negligent in his appearance and behaviour. His appetite was so whimsical that he was every where a most troublesome guest. Two or three dogs usually followed him wherever he went. As an officer he was brave and able, and did much towards disciplining the American army. With vigorous powers of mind, and a brilliant fancy, he was a correct and elegant classical scholar, and he both wrote and spoke his native language with propriety, force and beauty. His temper was severe. The history of his life is little else than the history of disputes, quarrels, and duels in every part of the world. He was vindictive, avaricious, immoral, impious and profane. His principles, as would be expected from his character, were most abandoned, and he ridiculed every tenet of religion. In his last will he directed, that he should not be buried in any church or churchyard, or within a mile of any presbyterian or any baptist meeting house. He had kept so much bad company in this country, when living, that he was unwilling, as he said, to continue in it when dead.

Occupations in life.—People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life, but heed them not—whatever employment you may follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in age. In learning the useful part of every profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; even if the mind be a little balanced with stupidity, it may in this case be useful—great abilities have in many instances been less serviceable to the possessors than moderate ones. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion may be improved, by observing that the most swift are ever the least manageable.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

The French Courier publishes the important intelligence that P. Derbigny Esq. has been appointed Governor-General of Louisiana, after a warm contest, in which General Jackson was his opponent! How states, geography, individuals, and history, are confounded with one single sweep of the pen!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

ADDRESS,

Of the Meeting of Members of the Legislature and others friendly to Internal Improvement, held at Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1829.

Fellow Citizens: Convinced as we are of the necessity of Internal Improvements to the State of N. Carolina, we still solicit you anew to revolve this subject, and never to relax in your inquiries until you have become familiar with it in all its forms, and in the amazing effects which it is now daily producing in other States, and in different parts of the world.

No view can be taken of this subject, in which it will not appear essential to our welfare. There is not an individual in the State, west of a hundred miles from the sea, who is not habitually suffering the most injurious consequences for the want of a monied market; to which he may carry his productions with profit, and certain in its returns. All that might be gained by means of Internal Improvement is lost by the want of it. By Internal Improvement is evidently meant nothing more than providing cheap means of transporting all that we want to carry into market, and bring out of it. If by means of Internal Improvement, one hundred weight can be carried a hundred miles for eight, five or two cents, instead of a dollar as now is, it must be admitted that there is a consequent gain of 92, or 95, or 98 cents in the conveyance of every hundred weight, through that distance. The consequence is, that by Internal Improvement, the farmer must make a little short of two dollars on every barrel of flour, and more than two dollars and a half on every bale of cotton, in the portage of a hundred miles. Is this advantage then really certain to result? Let a statement of facts answer the question. By means of the Internal Improvement in which South Carolina is engaged, 25 cents is the sum to which the company is limited by the act of incorporation, for carrying a bale of cotton from Columbia to Charleston, which is 120 miles. By Internal Improvement in Maryland, the charter of a like company allows no more than two cents for the carriage of a hundred weight of flour or any other article, a hundred miles. By Internal Improvement in New York, the cost of conveying a hundred weight a hundred miles, is in some instances the tenth part of a cent, in other articles it is generally less than a cent, and in the article of salt and in this alone, it is as high as two cents and a half a hundred for a hundred miles. We know that these things are apt to appear incredible, and there are doubtless some who will boldly assert them to be so! But they are facts open to every man's examination, and we sincerely and frankly invite you to persevere in the inquiry on this important matter, until you shall satisfactorily ascertain for yourselves the truth or error of what we assert. And why should we wish to mislead any man upon this subject? We can have no possible interest in promoting the cause of Internal Improvement, distinct from such advantages as are to be enjoyed by all the people. The truth of the information we have here stated, is in the highest degree probable, from the eagerness of the people in other states to secure the benefits of Internal Improvement. Its proper effect is to reduce the cost of conveyance to almost nothing, and we all know that those of us who are in the higher parts of the country, are in ordinary years shut out from the market by the heavy expense of transportation, upon all but two or three articles, the carriage of which is sometimes justified, and sometimes not, by the prices which they bear.

And what is the reason why the prices are so low as to be ruinous to us? The answer to this question shows us the necessity of Internal Improvement. It is because the prices are regulated by people who have the privileges of Internal Improvement. The very fact of these low prices, is further evidence to show that all which we have said on the effects of Internal Improvement in lowering the price of carriage, is in perfect conformity with truth. For, how shall we at all account for the fact, that other people can sell at such low prices, but upon the supposition that they are enabled to do it by the small cost of transportation. Their labour is to them worth as much as our labour is to us, and the labour of all men in an open market, and in any particular business or profession, is much the same in value. But if we have to lay out more labour than they do on any article, before it can be brought into the common market, then it will follow of course that we can no longer afford to take what they can afford to take. Now there is no reason to be seen for such a difference between others and ourselves, except in the single circumstance that their labour of conveyance costs them two cents, where ours costs a dollar.

But it will be said, if we should raise money for Internal Improvement, we can have no confidence that it will be properly and effectually applied. Of this you will say we have proof from past experience; for vast sums of the public money have been laid out formerly on these improvements, and they have been only wasted, instead of producing the consequences they promised. And must it then be given up as an impossible thing, that the people of North Carolina and their Legislature, can prevent their public funds from being misapplied or unskilfully used! What, we might ask, is the disability under which God or nature has laid us, that we cannot ensure a proper use of our funds, as well as the people of other States and other nations? If we have failed through neglect, or want of skill or fidelity to ourselves and our interests, to have our funds rightly directed, what remains but that in the application of them hereafter, we act with greater wisdom? Others it seems, can learn by experience, and may not we? If we have been subject to losses heretofore, will it be wise in us to sit down and fold our arms together, and say, we will never make another effort. A great and important object is before us. It is indispensable to our prosperity. Permit us to say frankly, and to express our full and conclusive conviction, that we cannot do without Internal Improvement By an appeal to all that is taking place in other States, it would be established, we repeat, it would be established beyond contradiction, that we are losing millions every year for the want of it. All that property which is now wasted upon our farms and around our homes we know not how, and which might yield us handsome profits, if there were no expense of conveyance, is now lost. All that would be made, more than is now made, if we could convey every thing into the market, and dispose of it for goods or money, is now so much sunk. All that would result from an improved culture of the soil, the sure consequence of an open and profitable market, is property destroyed as certainly as that it would exist, if such a spring were given to industry, and ingenuity, as Internal Improvement would create in every man's bosom, and through all society. All the fruits of commerce both at home and abroad, which would be the consequence of Internal Improvement, and which do not now come into existence, because we are shut up from its opportunities, are so much gratuitously annihilated. The advantages of common education upon an extended plan, easily provided for the children of the State, if money abounded, as it would by the aid of Internal Improvement, are now forfeited and lost. All the manufacturing capital, with its numberless productions, for the wealth, the accommodation, and the improvement of civilized life, which would be invested and enlarged from year to year, is, while we continue without Internal improvement, as effectually abolished, as they would naturally and assuredly result from a system of improvement at this moment within our power, commenced and prudently prosecuted to its accomplishment.

In short, if it be of the very nature of Internal Improvement, as it doubtless is, to increase the activity of human life, and by the arts which it creates to multiply its resources, indefinitely extending the capacities of enjoyment, as well as the numbers of those blessed with its advantages, then every year that it is postponed, we are extinguishing and virtually destroying all that would result from its prolific power for the happiness, prosperity and honor of the State.

Will it be said that the pecuniary depression, so extensively felt in the community, furnishes a sufficient argument against embarking at present in *any system* of Internal Improvement? Allow us to ask, when is this depression likely to terminate? Must it not continue to increase in an appalling ratio until some prudent and practicable scheme of Internal Improvement, steadily and vigorously pursued, brighten our prospects and alleviate our distresses? What then shall we gain by the delays for which some so earnestly plead? Nothing, but the certain accumulation of difficulties and embarrassments to an indefinite extent. The resources of our State, and the wealth of our citizens, are more than sufficient to accomplish all that is desirable or necessary.

And can any man hold himself exempt from responsibility to his conscience and his country, who, by withstanding the cause of Internal Improvement, most assuredly is instrumental in this fatal extinction of good, and this virtual production of mischief, with all its pernicious and incalculable consequences? We hope, fellow-citizens, that the time is not distant, that it is already arrived, when we shall all of us survey this important subject on every side, and acquaint ourselves with its essential merits, that under the influence of its powerful and exalting motives, we may unite in one band of fraternity and citizenship, for the welfare of our common country.

Which address being read, was unanimously adopted.

WICKEDNESS OF ABUSING A HORSE,

By Rev. Mr. Pierpoint.

The sins which we commit, my children, against the brute creatures of God, when we subject them to unnecessary suffering, are sins against God, their Creator. Shall we believe according to the declaration of his holy word, that a righteous *man* regardeth the life of his beast, and not believe that a righteous *God* will regard it? He heareth the ravens cry; and shall he not hear, and will he not avenge the wrongs that cry out against man from youth to age, in the city and the field, by the way and by the fireside?

Look out into the street. See that cartman!—What has thrown him into such a passion? The street echoes with the crack of his whip. His horse, stung almost to madness, springs forward to clear himself from his confinement—to disengage himself from his cruel thraldom He is met by a blow with the loaded end of the driver's whip.

Whence comes this dreadful struggle between that manly spirit of a brute and that brutal spirit of a man? Whence comes it? The man has loaded the horse beyond his strength. Every ounce of the generous creature's weight has been thrown forward again and again, but in vain; and now comes the reproach, and now the lash, and the curse, and the staggering blow.

Righteous God! who gavest that noble animal his strength, and his spirit, is that monster, that is thus beating him, a man? the man whom thou madest him to serve? God of battles! who has kindled the fire in the horse's glorious eye, "clothed his neck with thunder," and has made him to mock at fear, and to turn not away from the sword, that he might help man to maintain his rights, and defend a righteous cause,—is it to such a creature as this, that thou hast made him to be in subjection?

But, perhaps, the man in form is no longer a man. He has thrown away the only thing that had raised him above the brute. He has drowned his reason in a cup. He is drunk, and his generous horse must suffer! How much nobler is the brute that is beaten, than the brute that beats him!

"Stop, degraded wretch! you shall not thus abuse your horse!"—But hark! he replies:—"It is *my* horse, and have I not a right to do what I will with my own?" I answer:—"It may be your horse, but he is yours for use, not for abuse." I answer again: "You have not a *right* to do a *wrong* either with what is your own, or with what is not." The Maker of this horse is your Maker also, and your Judge. He sees the suffering which you inflict upon the faithful and defenceless subject of your power; and although he has sealed up the dumb creature's lips, so that he cannot plead for himself against you, yet what he meekly and patiently suffers from your cruelty will plead for him, and if more mercy is not shown to you, than you show to your beast it will bring down upon you the righteous judgment of the Lord.

No taxes in New York.—Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that in the state of New York, which contains within her borders all the elements of a mighty empire; and whose citizens have just accomplished one of the most stupendeous works of internal improvement ever undertaken in the Western Hemisphere,—there has been *no state tax* since the year 1825; the heavy expenses of the government of that great state have been defrayed by the revenue arising from a General Fund, the capital of which is 1,670,740 dolls. The magnitude of this gigantic State may be conceived of from the fact, that more than 276,000 votes were polled at the last election!—"a number," says Gov. Van Buren, "double to that of any other state in the confederacy; and constituting the largest free suffrage of any single government in the world!"

The Manchester [England] Times, after noticing the failure of a Mr. Norton, fancy waistcoating manufacturer, for the sum of nearly 100,000£ says—"It is more than probable that the American Tariff has begun to distress the Yorkshire manufacturers."

A man named Henry Thorndike, residing in the Western Reserve, Ohio, gives notice in the papers, that he will meet twenty of the best sportsmen in the neighborhood, and shoot for *twenty dollars*. Twenty dollars are also offered as a bet, as to who will throw a stone furthest with his naked hand, and eat the most fresh oysters!

An Oath.—Pope's oath was, "God mend me."—A link-boy, to whom he had refused a penny, looking at his diminutive crooked stature, cried out, "God mend you indeed! it would be less trouble to make a new one."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 26.

By the Packet ship John Jay, Holdredge, from Liverpool, files of London papers to the 14th of December, and Liverpool to the 16th, have been received.

Retreat of the Russians.—The news from the seat of war is, that the seiges of Shoumla and Silistria had been raised, and that the Russian armies were making a most disastrous retreat across the Danube. "Their retreat," says the Messanger des Chambres, is impeded by the inclemency of a most rigorous season, *and all sorts of unfavorable accounts are invented and published respecting them.*" We copy a variety of articles below upon this subject, the first of which is from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 16th Dec. and the second from Bell's Weekly Messenger.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, Dec. 16.

The Retreat of the corps of the Russians engaged in the siege of Silistria, is confirmed, and letters from Vienna and Odessa state that the whole army is falling back on Jassy, where it is to pass the winter. If the latter part of this intelligence should prove correct, the failure of the Russians in the present campaign must have been most signal. To fix their winter quarters at Jassy, will, as we observed last week, be equivalent to an abandonment of every thing that they have gained during the past campaign, and will compel them to commence the war completely anew in the Spring of next year. Should the main army have really fallen back, it is extremely probable that Varna will be re-taken by the Turks, as the shattered state of its fortifications will prevent its making any very protracted defence. The reduction of this fortress is the only achievement of any importance performed by the Russians during the last campaign, and its re-capture will do more to discourage them than its capture did to discourage the Turks. If Varna should be lost by the Russians, they will retain nothing but a few unimportant fortresses on the Danube, the possession of which will produce no effect on the result of the war.

The cause assigned for the abandonment of the seige of Silistria and the retreat of the Russians, is the inclemency of the season. It is doubtless a difficult thing to carry on active operations in winter, but the experience of the last half century shews that war may be carried on in that season, in much severer climates than that of Bulgaria. In the winter of 1807, Danzig, which, as every one knows, is situated in a climate many degrees colder than Silistria, was beseiged and taken by the French. This induces us to doubt whether the coldness of the season is the real, or at all events the principal cause, of the retreat of the Russians. It has doubtless exercised some influence, but we should think that the difficulty of obtaining supplies has exercised much more. During the rainy season, the roads, which are never very good, and which are not formed to bear wheeled carriages, become absolutely impassable, and as the country at that time supplies neither provisions nor forage, the difficulty of supporting an army must be very great. This is a circumstance which will always be felt, and which will at all times render the conquest and permanent occupation of Turkey a matter of extreme difficulty. The further the Russians advance, the greater will be their difficulty of maintaining themselves. It is to this that the Turkish power owes its continuance, and by this it may not improbably be saved from the danger by which it is now menaced.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 14.

The foreign intelligence which arrived in the early part of the week, has excited much attention. The Russians have abandoned Silistria, and in so doing, have necessarily withdrawn the principal part of their army to the left bank of the Danube. This is a woful termination of the campaign, and an indelible stain upon the reputation of the Russian Generals. The abandonment of Silistria, by a sure consequence, raises the seige of Shoumla. The whole province of Bulgaria is thus evacuated, and the Turks are reinstated in their old positions in this exhausted district. The Russians, it is said, are not desirous to carry on a Winter campaign; but the Turks seem to entertain different sentiments; and, smarting under the loss of Varna, are resolved to pursue their late successes to the utmost.

Some accounts describe the retreat from Silistria as resembling the retreat of the French from Moscow. Detachments arrive at Jassy in the most forlorn condition, without cannon, without ammunition, and without baggage. The French papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, insist that the Russians not only experienced a check under the walls of Silistria, but that they were attacked on their retreat from Shoumla to Silistria, by the Grand Vizier, in the beginning of November. They rallied on the camp before Silistria; but the Grand Vizier persisting in his attacks, and the Russians being in want of the most necessary articles, it was determined to raise the seige and retreat to Jassy.

No doubt each belligerent exaggerates his successes, and conceals the extent of his reverses. We receive, therefore, with caution, the accounts from St. Petersburg and Constantinople, from Jassy and from Semlin. But it cannot be denied, that the Russians have sustained a great reverse in being obliged to abandon an operation which was next in importance to the capture of Varna. A retreat under such circumstances, of bad weather and a harassing enemy, must have been disastrous. Three different attacks are said to have been made upon them, by the Grand Vizier, by Hussein Pacha, and lastly by the Pacha of Widdin. Gen Geismer has entrenched himself at Kalafat, but it is not likely that he can maintain himself in that position.

Great Britain.—The King took up his residence at Windsor Castle on the 9th of December. He was in excellent health on the 12th, but had not been out for three days, his leisure hours from public business being chiefly occupied in inspecting and directing the arrangement of the furniture, paintings, &c.

Death of the Earl of Liverpool.—The Earl of Liverpool died on the 10th of December, at his seat in Coombe Wood, where, says the Court Circular, his lordship had been staying ever since his removal from town after his first dangerous illness.

The Editor of the London Courier, in noticing the rumours of differences of opinion in the British Cabinet, of changes of Ministry, reports of negociation with Mr. Huskisson, &c. states that they are entirely without foundation.

Portugal.—Advices from Oporto to the 4th December, were received. They bring the official bulletins relative to Miguel's health, to the 29th November, inclusive. According to these, "his Majesty continues to go on very well." The surrounding country was in a state of quiet submission to the rule of Miguel, and if any Guerrillas had made their appearance in that part of Portugal, which the tenor of these letters would now almost incline us to doubt, no trace remains of their movements, or even of their existence.

Corn Exchange.—The arrivals of English corn since Monday last, have been extremely small; and having a considerable attendance of both millers and dealers to-day, a large quantity of foreign wheat was taken off at improving prices of from 2s to 5s per quarter above Monday's quotations; but we cannot note the same improvement in English wheat. A report that the French Government had prohibited the exportation of wheat, tended materially to the briskness we experienced.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Jan. 27.

Our pilot has just arrived from below, having boarded the packet ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed 24th December. From a hasty perusal of our papers, we find no news, either political or commercial, of much importance. Our time and room permit us to give only a few of the leading items.

The *Morning Herald* of the 23d says:—"The French papers bring very little news, but these are amply confirmative of the accounts previously received of the exhausted state of the Russian forces. Thirty thousand troops will, it is said, winter in Wallachia; but even that small number, if suffered by the Turks to remain there, will, it is feared, produce a famine, so utterly are the magazines exhausted. The *Courrier de Smyrne* announces every thing as preparing for a winter campaign, and the recapture of Varna as certain."

The *Standard* of the 18th says:—"We have received at last the Russian *authentic*—at least official—account of their disasters. They are told in the gentlest phrase; and the bulletin, on the whole, very much resembles in its tone those of Bonaparte in his declining days. We still adhere to our opinion, that something more than the weather operated against the Russians. We are however, without the Turkish accounts, in the absence of which it is useless to speculate on the real facts of the case,"

The Journal des Debats, in an article from Kalarasch of the 18th ult. insists upon it, that the fine and brave Russian army, half famished, and in the most miserable condition, is quitting Bulgaria in all directions. Part of the cannon have been buried—part carried off by oxen, for all the horses have perished. So great was the misery in the camp before the raising of the siege, that nearly 500 men died in the entrenchments on the 3d and 4th, without reckoning those who were killed in the continual sorties of the Turks.

The King of England has increased his usual stock of health and flow of spirits since he took up his abode at Windsor Castle.

Parliament met on the 8th December and was further prorogued to the 5th February.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

There has been more doing in Cotton the past week, and the sales of all descriptions from the 13th inst. up to last evening, inclusive, amount to 13,630 bales, among which was 6780 Uplands at 5¾ a 6 7-8. The general complexion of the market is still heavy; and holders offer their stocks freely, though they appear unwilling to submit to any further reduction in prices. New Upland being brought forward in quantity, has not maintained former rates. The import during this week was 5763 bales, and since the 1st of January it amounts to 613,376, against 745,034 to the same period last year—the decrease from the United States is 186,000 bales.

Averages of Grain, &c.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
For the week,	72s 11d	37s 6d	25s 6d.
do 6 do	74s 5d	39s 8d	26s.
Duty,	1s	3s 4d	

December 24.—Yesterday the sales of Cotton were estimated at 1000 to 1200 bales, and the market is flat.

Liverpool Grain Market, Dec. 23.

This morning's market was extremely dull, and the few sales effected in Wheat were at a decline of fully 4d per 70 lbs. Oats supported the quotations of last Tuesday; the transactions in them were, however, very limited. Flour was offered fully 2s. per sack lower; but prime Oatmeal, being scarce, brought quite as high rates.

London, 22d December.—Evening—Wheat has experienced at the Corn Market, this morning, a further decline. It was 5s a quarter lower than on Monday last.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.

Treaty between the United States and Brazil concluded.—By the fast sailing Schooner Yellott, Captain Murphy, which arrived at this port last evening, from Rio de Janeiro, (having sailed on the 16th December) the Editors of the Commercial Chronicle have received through the politeness of mercantile friends, letters and prices current to the 13th of last month.

The most important item of intelligence brought by the Yellott, is that Mr. TUDOR, our Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, *concluded a peace between the United States and Brazil*, on the 12th December, and that a Messenger [Mr. Brown] was to have been the bearer of it to our Government in the ship New Orleans, which was to have sailed the next day for New York.

Lafayette.—It will be perceived, from the reading of our Report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of yesterday, that Congress have been presented with a Bust of General LAFAYETTE.

The Bust is of fine white marble, and is the work of P. J. DAVID, of D'Angers, in France.

It is of a size larger than the life; and exhibits a fine likeness of that distinguished Apostle of Liberty. On the front is "AU GENERAL LAFAYETTE," and the name and residence of the Artist, with the year [1828] of its execution—On the left side is an inscription indented in the stone, in the following words:

"Lafayette's Speech in the House of Representatives, Dec. 10, 1824—What better pledge can be given of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance of oppression, and institutions founded on the Rights of Man, and the republican principle of self-government."

On the right side is the following:

"Lafayette's last words in his answer to the President's farewell speech, Washington, Sept. 7, 1825—"God bless you, sir, and all who surround us. God bless the American People, and each of their States, and the Federal Government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; and such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

As the Bust was unaccompanied by any letter of presentation, we are unadvised to whom the Congress of the United States are indebted for this very handsome and acceptable present.

It was placed, by order of the Speaker, at the Clerk's table in the Hall, where it remained at the adjournment of the House yesterday.

Increase of population.—The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,021,426; in 1800, it was 5,319,762; in 1810, it amounted to 7,230,903; in 1820, the population was 9,537,999, and at this time, it is estimated at 12,500,000. The population is spread unequally over a territory of 1,000,144 square mile. Thus: in Massachusetts there are upwards of seventy to the square mile, in Rhode Island and Connecticut about sixty, in Virginia and North Carolina about seventeen, in the District of Columbia, three hundred and ninety-one, and in some States not more than one and a half to the square mile. It is believed that our increase of population is nearly half a million, annually; if so, our numbers, before the expiration of many years, will equal those of any nation which exists.

A branch of the Bank of the United States, has been established at St. Louis, Missouri, of which John O'Fallon is the First President.

Suicide.—Daniel Thompson was found dead in Guilford county, 11th inst: the verdict of the inquest was, that he came to his death by the excessive use of ardent spirits!

Another Factory Burnt.—From the Boston Bulletin we learn that on Monday night the large Factory in Farmingham, known as the Saxon Woollen Factory, was burnt, with all its stock and machinery. The fire was discovered in the picking room and is said to have originated in spontaneous combustion. Insurance was effected in this city to the amount of $50,000, which is supposed to cover the present value to the owners, though the property was estimated, a short time since, at $75,000. The Courier says this is "the twelfth factory that has been burnt within 150 miles of Boston, since the first of January."

The Factory recently destroyed at Lowell, we learn, is to be rebuilt as speedily as possible, and is expected to be in full operation by October next.

Original Anecdote.—Not long since it fell to the lot of a young gentleman, at one of our New England Hotels, to carve a fowl at a table surrounded by some twelve or fifteen hungry stage passengers. He exerted himself to the utmost for some time, but finding joints whose time-callous sinews defied the sharp steel, relinquished the undertaking, passed the aged creature to a grey headed gentleman, observing at the same time, "Sir, I must beg *your* pardon, and make an apology to the whole feathered race for this unceremonious attack upon one that must have, at least, 15 or 20 years the advantage of me in age."

A bold Practitioner.—A steam doctor in Cincinnati, in a publication, acknowledges that he had the temerity to take a *dose* of his own Medicine, in presence of a *witness;* and to the astonishment of Esculapians, he survived it!

Every man is in danger of becoming a drunkard, who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits on any of the following occasions:—1. When he is warm. 2. When he is cold. 3. When he is wet. 4. When he is dry. 5. When he is dull. 6. When he is lively. 7. When he travels. 8. When he is at home. 9. When he is in company. 10. When he is alone. 11. When he is at work. 12. When he is idle. 13. Before meals. 14. After meals. 15. When he gets up. 16. When he goes to bed. 17. On holidays. 18. On public occasions. 19. On any day—or 20. On any occasion.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Boston Palladium informs the world that it is customary at dinners in Boston, to leave the bones and plates uneaten. This is quite a civilized custom, and we are glad to be informed of it. In some parts of Europe there is a practice at wine parties to break glasses, decanters, &c. at the close, and pay for them as a legitimate part of the bill. We are uncertain whether they are eaten.—*Noah.*

From the Raleigh Register.

LIST OF CAUSES

Decided at the late term of the Supreme Court.

EQUITY CAUSES.

Newton Wood *vs.* D. L. Barringer, Ex'r, &c. from Wake. Final decree.

Robert H. Wynne & Wife *vs.* Marmaduke N. Jeffreys and Thomas Alston, from Franklin. Report filed and confirmed. Decree for a sale of the land mentioned in the pleadings, with a reference to ascertain the spoil and destruction.

Kezanna Pickett & others *vs.* James McKenney & others, and the Cross Bill, from Rutherford. Report filed. Decree for sale of Lands in Rutherford County—the money to be paid into office, and the parties to be paid as therein decreed—with a further reference to the Master.

Henry Huffstettler, Adm'r. &c. *vs.* Nicholas Whisonant and Peter Eaker, from Lincoln Report filed and confirmed. Decree according to Report.

John Smith's Ex'r, *vs.* Azel Sharpe & others, from Iredell. Report filed and confirmed, and Decree accordingly.

Frances Liles *vs.* Robert Fleming, Adm'r, &c. and others, from Wake. Report filed, and exceptions filed by defendant. Exceptions allowed in part, and Decree for complainant.

John Edwards & Wife and others *vs.* Roderick Cherry, from Pitt. Compromised since the last term, and Decree according to compromise, in favor of complainants.

John Kirby & Thomas Oaks *vs.* William Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for sale of the land mentioned in the pleadings.

Andrew Allison *vs.* Robert Worke & others, from Iredell. Referred to the Clerk without prejudice.

Rosamond Taylor *vs.* Heirs of S. Winstead, from Nash. Bill dismissed with costs.

John Nesbitt's Ex'r, *vs.* John & Hamilton Brown, Ex'rs, &c., from Wilkes. Judgment according to scire facias.

John Barnes *vs.* Turner Dickinson & others, from Wayne. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Grant *vs.* Edward Pride, from Halifax. Decree in favor of Complainant for one-sixth of commissions—each party to pay his own costs.

George Carrington *vs.* Herbert Simms, from Orange. Referred to the Clerk to take an account without prejudice.

Taylor & others *vs.* Dickins & others, from Orange. Bill dismissed without prejudice—costs to be paid by complainant.

Jesse Ives and wife *vs.* James Summer's Ex'or. from Perquimons. It is ordered that this cause be transmitted to the Court below for proof of the bond relied on as a release—the defendant to pay the costs of this Court.

Betsey Jordan & others *vs.* Simon Green & others, from Franklin. Final Decree.

Alfred D. Kerr *vs.* James Cowan and Alfred D. Conner, from Iredell. It is ordered that this cause be transmitted to the Court below, having been prematurely removed—each party to pay their own costs in this Court.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Benjamin Briley and Conner Ewell, Ex'rs of Jos. Briley, dec'd *vs.* John Cherry, from Pitt. Judgment for defendant, and rule for new trial discharged.

Den on demise of W. M. Sneed & others *vs.* John McGeehee, appt. from Caswell: Rule for new trial discharged and judgment.

George Wilson *vs* Stephen B. Forbes, Adm'r, from Craven. Judgment for the plaintiff.

The Justices to the use of Ben. and Reuben Davis *vs* William T. Muse, Ex'r, from Pasquotank. Judgment that the rule to set aside the nonsuit be discharged, and judgment for defendant.

John H. Alley *vs* Noah Hampton, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

Thos. M. Blount *vs* William H. Davis, from Chowan. Rule for new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Cox, Maitland & Co. *vs* Alf'd M Slade, from Washington: Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment for plaintiff

Joseph Loftin *vs* William Huggins, from Lenoir: Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment for plaintiff

John Parker *vs* Exum Lewis, from Edgcombe: Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed

Richard F. Yarbrough and Nathan Perry *vs* State Bank, from Franklin. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment of County Court affirmed

Williams & Murray *vs* Thomas Yarbrough & James Yarbrough, from Franklin: Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff

Thomas D Watts *vs* Thomas Scott, from Orange: Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for the plaintiff

The Governor, to the use of the State *vs* Robert McAffee and others, from Wake. Rule for new trial made absolute and new trial granted.

STATE CAUSES.

State *vs* John H Roane, from Burke: Rule for new trial discharged and judgment for the State

State *vs* Isaac, Negro slave, from Jones: Judgment for the State.

State *vs* John Chittem, from Currituck: Rule for new trial discharged and judgment for the State.

State *vs* Simeon Cochran, from Warren: Rule for new trial made absolute.

The Bank Question.—We owe an apology to our readers for not having ere this commenced the publication of the debate on this subject, agreeably to promise.—The delay has been occasioned by the want of punctuality in some of the gentlemen who took a principal part in that discussion. *Mr. Potter*, for instance, who was furnished by us with a sketch of that and his other speeches on the same subject soon after they were delivered, has not, in consequence of his engagements, returned one of them; and from a note just received from him it appears uncertain when he will do so. "This (he says) I hope will not delay the publication, as you can proceed with the remarks of other gentlemen, and at some convenient time, before the Pamphlet is ready, I will forward such of my remarks as I may be able to recal." This is a course which we cannot think of pursuing. We must publish the debate in the order in which it took place; otherwise, it would present the awkward appearance of placing the reply to arguments before the arguments themselves had been published. As Mr. P. has not availed himself of the opportunity given to him of correctiag his remarks, we shall be at the trouble of again consulting our notes, and publish his speeches from them as correctly as we can. If any material error appears in his or any other speech, we shall cheerfully publish any correction may be deemed necessary; and if such communication be made before the Pamphlet is ready, the correction will be made in that also.

Raleigh Register.

We understand that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Rush, and the urgent nature of much of the business of the Treasury Department, the President has authorized Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Rush's illness.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Steam Boat Codorus, mentioned in our last, returned to this place on Sunday last, having successfully performed her first trip to Beaufort, through the Canal. She departed again for Beaufort on Wednesday morning last, carrying, besides some freight, sixteen passengers. We hope that this enterprise of a few of our citizens will prove in every respect successful; and that it may be the means of extending the use of steam on the waters of the State.

We are pleased to hear one of the proprietors express the intention of running her, during the next session of our Legislature up Neuse River, to Smithfield and Stone's Mills, if practicable.—*Newbern Spectator.*

On Saturday the 10th inst. the Thermometer at nine o'clock A. M. within doors, stood at 25° of Fahrenheit's scale. The coldest weather that has occurred since the memory of the present inhabitants was in 1815, when the Thermometer exposed, about sun-rise, stood at 8°. The rivers at this place were frozen over, and afforded good skating.—Lawson, in his History of Carolina, mentions a tradition of the Indians, that about 100 years before his time, the *Sounds* were frozen over. Snows, which were formerly frequent here, are now rare. On the whole, it appears that our winters are growing milder. The changes of temperature, however, are frequent and violent. In general, our weather is determined by the course of the wind. An Easterly wind commonly brings rain, and a Westerly wind as generally ensures us fair weather. A North wind brings cold weather, and a South wind warm. The North west wind is thought to be the coldest, probably because partaking of the qualities of the two points between which it blows. Lawson tells us that the Indians called the N. W. the *cold wind.*—*Newbern Spectator.*

The total of the registered and the enrolled and licensed Tonnage of the United States in 1826, as reported, was 1,534,190 tons. That of North Carolina was as follows: Wilmington, 9,614, Newbern, 7,864, Washington, 4,248, Edenton, 7,864, Camden, 8,338, Beaufort, 1,212, Plymouth, 648, Ocracoke, 2,596. The tonnage of North Carolina is greater than that of South Carolina and Georgia together, but our *shoals* prevent its being so profitably employed.—*Ib.*

A writer of a Letter from Washington to Philadelphia, of which an extract is published in the American Daily Advertiser, thus sketches off the venerable countenance and character of Chief Justice Marshall:

"Our venerated Chief Justice is in excellent health and spirits. It is cheering to the heart to look upon his benevolent and intelligent face: no one can peruse his features without fancying himself bettered by the perusal. That dignified countenance, that Christian humility, those traces of thought, that respect of benevolence, and those eyes flashing with fire, ever ready to be kindled in the cause of virtue, are so many deeply impressive moral lessons."

The Nashville Banner of the 2d inst. contains the subjoined editorial paragraph:

"The Washington letter-writers and newspaper paragraph-makers frequently send out rumors, chit-chat, and crude speculations, for the amusement of the public, which they are compelled, from further information to contradict, and thus keep editors and newsmongers in a constant state of doubt and perplexity. Nearly a thousand stories have already been told about the intended movements of General Jackson. At one time he is represented as about to proceed to the extremity of the Union and to traverse the snowy hills of New England, in order to avoid the fatigue and inconvenience of a direct journey from his residence in Tennessee to Washington! At another time we are told of steam boats chartered for his accommodation, and splendid carriages with snow-white horses already on the way to meet and conduct him, in pomp, and state, to the *palace* at Washington. We have even seen it stated, that a large detachment of Pennsylvania Militia were to set out with their camp equipage, to meet their favorite candidate at the State line, and escort him with military honors to the Capitol. All this while, however, the General is quietly remaining at his farm, where he has lately been called to endure the poignant grief consequent on a sudden and terrible domestic bereavement. He has, we are confident, no idea of encouraging or countenancing any extraordinary or unusual parade on his account, but has uniformly intended to proceed to Washington, when called thither by duty, in the most direct, plain, and unostentatious manner, consistent with a proper regard to comfort, and with a civil return for offered hospitality."

Colonization.—The following joint Resolutions have passed the senate of Kentucky with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to procure an appropriation of money by Congress, to aid, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, in colonizing the free people of color of the U. States in Africa, under the direction of the President of the U. States.

2. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Captain Willcomb of the Schooner *Mary*, of and from Ipswich, bound to Wilmington, N. C. arrived here a few days since. He informs us that his vessel was cast away on Cape Hatteras on the night of the 9th inst.—Crew and Cargo saved.—We learn from Capt. Midyett, of the Sch. *Argus*, of this port (who arrived from St. Barts. via Turks Island,) that the Brig *Florida*, of New York, and Sch. *Maine*, of Warren, R. I. were lost in a severe wind at Turks Island about the 8th instant.—*Washington, (N. C.) Echo.*

A Book has been published at Leipsic which excites a great sensation in all Germany: the title of it is 'Ten very important Reasons in favor of the presumption that Huessein Pacha commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, is Napoleon resuscitated.'

For Sea Sickness.—Take a few fresh figs, reduce them to a pulp, and mix them with a little rum or champaigne wine, diluted with ten or twelve drops of lemon juice, let the seasick drink it, and they will speedily recover.

Blanks for sale.

Transportation of the Mail.—The length of the very sensible and correct Report lately made in the United States Senate, in relation to the transportation of the mails on Sunday, prevents us from inserting it entire. The impolicy, however, of stopping the mail at all, as well as the gross impropriety and unconstitutionality of any legislative interference in the matter *upon religious grounds*, are so amply established in the extracts which follow, that they cannot fail to carry conviction to every candid mind.

"We are aware that a variety of sentiment exists among the good citizens of this nation, on the subject of the Sabbath day; and our government is designed for the protection of one, as much as for another. The Jews, who, in this country, are as free as Christians, and entitled to the same protection from the laws, derive their obligation to keep the Sabbath day from the fourth commandment of the Decalogue; and, in conformity with that injunction, pay religious homage to the seventh day of the week, which we call Saturday. One denomination of Christians among us, justly celebrated for their piety, and certainly as good citizens as any other class, agree with the Jews in the moral obligation of the Sabbath, and observe the same day. There are also many Christians among us, who derive not their obligation to observe the Sabbath from the Decalogue, but regard the Jewish Sabbath as abrogated. From the example of the Apostle of Christ, they have chosen the first day of the week, instead of that day set apart in the decalogue, for their religious devotions. These have generally regarded the observance of the day as a devotional exercise, and would not more readily enforce it upon others, than they would enforce secret prayer or devout meditations; urging the fact, that neither their Lord nor his disciples, though often censured by their accusers for a violation of the Sabbath, ever enjoined its observance, they regard it as a subject on which every person should be fully persuaded in his own mind, and not coerce others to act upon his persuasion. Many Christians again differ from these, professing to derive their obligation to observe the Sabbath from the fourth commandment of the Jewish Decalogue, and bring the example of the Apostles, who appear to have held their public meetings for worship on the first day of the week, as authority for so far changing the Decalogue, as to substitute that day for the seventh. The Jewish government was a theocracy, which enforced religious observances; and though the committee would hope that no portion of the citizens of our country could willingly introduce a system of religious coercion in our civil institutions, the example of other nations should admonish us to watch carefully against its earliest indication.

It is the opinion of the committee that the subject should be regarded simply as a question of expediency, irrespective of its religious bearing. In this light, it has hitherto been considered. Congress have never legislated upon the subject. It rests, as it ever has done, in the legal discreiton of the Postmaster General, under the repeated refusals of Congress to discontinue the Sabbath mails. His knowledge and judgment in all the concerns of that department, will not be questioned. His intense labors and assiduity have resulted in the highest improvements of every branch of his department. It is practised only on the great leading mail routes, and such others as are necessary to maintain their connexions. To prevent this, would, in the opinion of the committee, be productive of immense injury, both in its commercial, political, and in its moral bearings.

The various departments of government require, frequently in peace, always in war, the speediest intercourse with the remotest parts of the country; and one important object of the mail establishment is, to furnish the greatest and most economical facilities for such intercourse. The delay of the mails one whole day in seven, would require the employment of special expresses, at great expense, and sometimes with great uncertainty.

The transportation of the mail on the first day of the week, it is believed, does not interfere with the rights of conscience. The petitioners for its discontinuance appear to be actuated from a religious zeal, which may be commendable if confined to its proper sphere: but they assume a position better suited to an ecclesiastical than to a civil institution. They appear, in many instances, to lay it down as an axiom, that the practice is a violation of the law of God. Should Congress, in their legislative capacity, adopt the sentiment, it would establish the principle, that the Legislature is a proper tribunal to determine what are the laws of God. It would involve a legislative decision in a religious controversy; and on a point in which good citizens may honestly differ in opinion, without disturbing the peace of society, or endangering its liberties. If this principle is once introduced, it will be impossible to define its bounds.

Under the present regulations of the Post Office Department, the rights of conscience are not invaded. Every agent enters voluntarily, and it is presumed conscientiously, into the discharge of his duties, without intermeddling with the conscience of another.—Post offices are so regulated, as that but a small proportion of the first day of the week is required to be occupied in official business. In the transportation of the mail on that day, no one agent is employed many hours. Religious persons enter into the business without violating their own consciences, or imposing any restraint upon others. Passengers in the mail stages are free to rest during the first day of the week, or to pursue their journey at their own pleasure.

The commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of our country are so intimately connected, as to require a constant and the most expeditious correspondence betwixt our sea-ports, and betwixt them and the most interior settlements. The delay of the mails during Sunday, would give occasion to the employment of private expresses, to such an amount that probably ten riders would be employed where one mail stage is now running on that day; thus diverting the revenue of that department into another channel, and sinking the establishment into a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the dignity of the Government of which it is a department.

Nor can the Committee discover where the system could consistently end. If the observance of a holyday become incorporated in our institutions: shall we not forbid the movement of an army; prohibit an assault in time of war; and lay an injunction upon our naval officers to lie in the wind while upon the ocean on that day? Consistency would seem to require it. Nor is it certain that we should stop here. If the principle is once established, that religion, or religious observances, shall be interwoven with our legislative acts, we must pursue it to its ultimatum.—We shall, if consistent, provide for the erection of edifices for the worship of the Creator, and for the support of Christian ministers, if we believe such measures will promote the interest of Christianity. It is the settled conviction of the Committee, that the only method of avoiding these consequences, with their attendant train of evils, is to adhere strictly to the spirit of the Constitution, which regards the General Government in no other light than that of a civil institution, wholly destitute of religious authority.

The petitioners do not complain of any infringement upon their own rights. They enjoy all that Christians ought to ask at the hand of any government—protection from all molestation in the exercise of their religious sentiments."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 5, 1829.

The Board of Internal Improvements was to have met here this morning; but as yet a quorum has not been formed. Gov. Owen, Ex-officio President, Marsden Campbell Esq. and J. Gales, Esq. Secretary to the Board, have arrived. Col. Joyner is expected in the Tarboro' Stage to-night, when a quorum will be formed.

Theatre.—This, it will be observed, is the last night of performance of the Company. The Lady of the Lake and Paul Pry we understand are only repeated upon assurances which leave no doubt of a good house, and we hope it may indeed be a very full one. The disappointments of the Company, occasioned by the continued bad weather for more than a week past, by which they have been detained longer than they intended, at a heavy expense, call for the sympathy of the lovers of the drama, and this is the last opportunity they will have of manifesting it.

Roman Catholic Convention in Fayetteville.—Bishop England, of Charleston, has given notice, that a Convention of the Roman Catholics of North Carolina will be held in this town on Sunday the 15th day of March next. Lay Delegates from the Congregations of Fayetteville, Newbern, Washington, Wilmington, Salisbury, and Charlotte, will be entitled to seats—from the three first mentioned Congregations, each two Delegates; from the others, each one. We have not heard what number of the Clergy will be present, but no doubt the Rt. Revd. Bishop himself will be.

The Bishop also gives notice, that on Tuesday the 17th of March, (being the Festival of St. Patrick,) the dedication of the Church erected in this town, will take place. The Catholics are indebted for this Church, and the lot on which it stands, entirely to the liberality of our townsman, JOHN KELLY, Esq. It is now completed, and only awaits the dedication, to be used for the purpose for which it is designed. It is a convenient building, finished in such a style of neatness and taste as do credit to all engaged about it.

Health of Gen. Jackson.—We had a rumor here on Monday last, received by private letter from Washington, of the death of the President Elect, which was said to have happened at Chilicothe, Ohio. The U. S. Telegraph has contradicted the report, and so does the National Intelligencer, as follows:

"*Washington, Jan.* 30.

There has been a vagrant report in the City for the last three days, touching the health of General JACKSON, which was calculated to excite the most anxious sensations among all classes of people, and, we may add, all classes of politicians. We are glad to learn that it is so far without foundation, that, at the last accounts, the health of the General was as good as usual."

Perhaps the above report originated, as a similar one respecting another great man once originated, by some unlucky knight of the type using the word *died* for *dined*, thus:—"Gen. Jackson died [dined] at Chilicothe" on such a day.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned on Thursday last. A list of the causes decided will be found in our columns.—The Raleigh Register states, that the sickness of the late Chief Justice, (whose lamented death is noticed under the proper head,) prevented judgments from being entered up in a number of Causes which had been argued and submitted to the Court.

During the recent term of the Supreme Court, THOMAS P. DEVEREUX. Esq. was reappointed Reporter of its decisions for the ensuing year.

We understand that Mr. Adams has convened the new Senate to meet on the 5th of March, agreeably to the usage in such cases. They will have to pass upon such appointments as the new President will be pleased to submit to them.

National Intelligencer.

Foreign.—The reader will find interesting foreign intelligence under the proper head.

Internal Improvement.—We copied from the Raleigh Register, a few weeks since, a notice of the proceedings of a meeting of Members of the Legislature and others friendly to Internal Improvements, at the Capital in Raleigh, by whom a Society was formed to collect and disseminate among the people information on this all-important subject. The Register of Friday last, contains the Report made to that meeting by Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, from a committee previously appointed for that purpose. This report provides for the appointment, by that meeting, of County Committees, to consist of five persons in each County, the objects to be effected by which, are, to inform and interest the public mind in the subject, by conversation, by Addresses, and by furnishing written communications for the newspapers of the State. Also, to ascertain the amount of produce, or manufactured goods, sent to market from each county, to what places sent, and the expense of their transportation. A general meeting, composed of Delegates or members of the County Committees, to be held in Raleigh, annually, on the 1st Monday of December, where gentlemen will be expected to enter into a free and full comparison of their sentiments on the general subject of Internal Improvement, with a view to union and co-operation. Such meeting to decide by vote to what particular object or objects they will recommend that the energies and resources of the people should be directed, and also to apply to the Legislature for acts of incorporation, and for such other aid and facilities as may be deemed expedient.

The officers of the Central Committee, or Society, for the present year, are, Governor Owen, President; James Mebane, Vice President, and Joseph Gales, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Address to the public, also reported by Mr. Meares, will be found on the first page of this paper.

From such a Society, energetically and perseveringly conducted, we anticipate the happiest results. It may in a few years, (for it is not to be done in a moment,) acquire such information, and consequently influence, as to give a direction, an irresistible force to the energies of the State; and thus, wielding that powerful engine, public opinion, compel the Legislature to do something for the improvement of the internal condition of the State.

Congress.—We have read with pleasure, a few remarks recently made by our Senator in Congress, Mr. Branch, on the question of Internal Improvements. With him we say, "in the general scramble after the public treasure," let North Carolina get her share. No one can now expect that Congress will reverse its decisions, made at almost every session since the formation of the Constitution, affirming and exercising the power of the General Government to make Internal Improvements. Instead of losing ground, the principle of these decisions gains new advocates with every new Congress. Let not North Carolina, therefore, or any other State which has contended for the reservation of this power to itself, refuse to participate in the benefits of its exercise by the Nation, since it will be so exercised. The wiser course seems to be, to submit to the will of the majority, and make the most we can of it. This appears to be the determination of South Carolina, from whence Delegates have just been despatched to Washington, to solicit the aid of Congress to their Rail Road and Canal Company. Virginia, several years ago, solicited and obtained that aid for her great work, the Dismal Swamp Canal. And while these sticklers for State Rights, these Defenders of the Faith, have been crying out lustily that Congress shall not appropriate the nation's treasure to such a purpose, and at the same time holding out an itching palm for their share of it—modest North Carolina has been content to support her principles by her practice, which, in this age of *disinterestedness*, is a somewhat costly practice. We say again, since Uncle Sam must *suffer*, let N. Carolina come in for her share.

The following are Mr. Branch's remarks, to which we have alluded. The were made on the last reading of a bill "authorising a subscription on the part of the U. S. to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal."

Mr. BRANCH wished his friend from Kentucky would suffer this bill to lie over, until the great question could be settled; it was known that there was a bill before the Senate providing for the distribution of the public money, doing justice to the country, and preventing the application, by Government, of money to purposes merely local. This bill went further than any bill that had ever been presented; by passing this bill, they were about to make good the insolvencies and bankruptcies of the State of Kentucky. And were gentlemen prepared to take this step?—He trusted not: he hoped the bill would lie over.—He was determined, in the general scramble for the public treasure, to get what belonged to North Carolina—nothing more—he did not want any thing more than her share. If there was any objection to this, he should like to have half a dozen members of the Senate cast the first stone—"those that live in houses of glass, &c. says the proverb. There was no gentleman of the Senate, who had not, at some time or other, made similar applications. His State, in common with others, had instructed him to demand what belonged to her; and what was he to do? Was it not his duty to obey his instructions? And yet he thought it was wrong, and he wished to arrest this method of applying the public money. If we have a sum to dispose of, let us do it equally and impartially. He regretted to hear the reasons given for that grant, and he regretted to hear the equal distribution of the revenue opposed upon Constitutional grounds. By whom was this just method opposed? Was it by those who had uniformly opposed the distribution of money? No, but it was by men who were always in favor of appropriating money for local objects. He did not censure the gentleman for asking for this grant, for it was no more than almost every member of the Senate had done. The Constitutional question had been overlooked, and precedent after precedent had been established, until it was almost impossible to prevent it, or refuse the applicants. Let us, said Mr. Branch, in conclusion, check this system of legislation, which should make every member of the Senate blush when he looks it full in the face. A new era is approaching, and let us make the basis of the new Administration upon equitable grounds. He hoped the bill would lie upon the table until the bill reported by the gentleman from New Jersey, providing for the equal distribution of the surplus revenue, should pass, and the question be settled.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, supported the bill, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Branch, assured the gentleman that, should any thing be found necessary for N. Carolina, his vote should not be wanting. He was sorry they had been obliged to make this demand; he regretted as much as the gentleman from N. Carolina did, the necessity of making it. If it was the first application of a similar kind, he would pause—but it was not; and would he pause, after what had been done, if the State of North Carolina, similarly situated, had made this demand? He would not.

The bill passed, in spite of opposition—24 votes to 18.

Mr. Dudley, of N. York, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, new Senators, have taken their seats.

Mr. Dickerson, from a Select Committee on that subject, has reported the bill "for the distribution of the revenue of the U. States among the individual States," [for Education and Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Branch,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money, for the purpose of extinguishing the title to the remaining Indian reservations of land in North Carolina.

Much of the time of the Senate has lately been passed with closed doors, on Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely to the prayer of Gen. Winfield Scott. They have also reported a bill to abolish the office of Major General of the Army.

Mr. Rives, of Va. presented a memorial of citizens of Albemarle county, Virginia, praying Congress to reconsider the claims of Mr. Monroe, late President of the U. States, and to remunerate him for his losses and sacrifices in the service of his country. Referred to a select committee of seven members.

The Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of Lottery Tickets within that District.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Retrenchment, has reported a bill to regulate the pay of Members of Congress. It provides that they shall receive the present allowance ($8 a day) for 4 months from the commencement of each session, should Congress sit so long; and $2 only for each day after that time.

The same Committee has reported a bill to organise a Board, consisting of the Attorney General, the First Comptroller, and the four Auditors, a Board for the settlement of claims against the government. This is intended to relieve Congress from the burden of the many petty claims that take up so much of the time of every session.

On motion of Mr. Long of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Pittsborough, by Hackney's Cross Roads, to Chapel Hill, in North Carolina.

WILLIAM AIKEN, and ALEXANDER BLACK, Esqrs. who have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of soliciting Congress to subscribe to the Stock of the Company the sum of $250,000, left town yesterday, for that city.—*Charleston Courier.*

It is with much pleasure we perceive that the Hon. Edward Livingston has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Louisiana in the room of D. Bouligny, Esq. whose term of service will expire on the 4th March next. Sixty two votes were given, of which Mr. L. received 32, after several ballotings. The opposing candidates were Mr. Bouligny, the late Governor Johnson, Mr. Butler and Mr. Bowie.

Charleston Mercury.

We have seen another letter from Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court, stating his being detained, on his way hither, at Greensborough, in N. Carolina, by the effects of an accident, occasioned by the upsetting of the Stage in which he was travelling, and the horses running off. We are sorry to learn that it is very uncertain whether he will be able to attend the present Session of the Supreme Court.

Nat. Intelligencer.

A child is said to have come to its death in New York, last week, by eating soup, which had stood from Saturday to Monday, in a tin dish. The doctors concluded that the soup, from having been so long kept in a tin vessel, might have entered into combination with the metal, and thus, from its union with the salt in the soup, formed an oxyde of tin, a most active and deleterious poison.

The News and the Market.—Three or four thousand barrels N. York and Southern flour were sold yesterday, at $8½, an advance of 25 cents on previous prices, but the news published this morning has put things back where they were before. Holders are, however, very firm; the Stock on hand is very moderate. Both buyers and sellers are very little inclined to excitement either way.

N. Y. J. of Com. Jan. 27.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 15; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $6 60 a $7; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32½ a 37½. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. 90 a $1. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 35.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Noath Carolina Cotton is quoted in New York at 8¾ to 9¼ cents only.

Wheat is quoted as follows:

Wheat, Western,	bushel	1 65 a	1 70
Do. Virginia,	,,	1 65 a	1 68
Do. North Carolina	,,	1 68 a	1 71

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. JAMES H. CHAPMAN, of this county, to Miss ANN ROBINSON, of the former county.

In Lumberton, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Colin McIver, THOMAS A. NORMENT, Esq., of Charlotte, to Miss PENELOPE K. ROWLAND, daughter of Gen. Alfred Rowland, of the former place.

DIED,

At his residence, in the vicinity of Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, the Honorable JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, in the 59th year of his age.

The lamented deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to this country in his boyhood, studied law in this State, became a successful practitioner, and at the age of 28 years was appointed a Judge on the Bench of our Superior Court. Whilst at the Bar, Mr. Taylor was one of its most distinguished members, possessing talents of the first order and gifted with a most impressive elocution.

By the act regulating the Supreme Court of this State, passed in 1810, which authorized the six Judges to appoint one of their number, *Chief Justice*, he was honored with that distinction; and when in the year 1818, the Supreme Court was newly organized and made to consist of but three Judges, the deceased was again elected one of them, and again placed at their head, which high office he filled to the day of his death. Indeed he was presiding in the Supreme Court, on Thursday, the 23d ult. when he was seized with the malady which terminated his existence on that day week.

Judge Taylor was not only a distinguished Jurist—his mind was deeply imbued with that degree of refinement, which a long and familiar acquaintance with belles lettres only can confer, and which on suitable occasions, flowed from his lips and adorned his writings, by apt and felicitous quotations from the Ancient Classics. Nor was he more remarkable for the extent of his erudition, than for the amiable and benevolent qualities of his heart. He possessed a suavity of manners, which all who associated with him, felt and acknowledged. No one ever made an appeal to his sympathy, but he entered into their feelings—to his advice, but he cordially gave it—to his charity, but his hand was open to their relief.

It had not come to our knowledge before his decease, that the College of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Chief Justice in April last.

We hope some competent pen will at a future period, pourtray the character of the eminent man, whose thread of earthly existence has so suddenly been severed.

The deceased was buried on Sunday in a private burial ground. The usual Masonic honors were performed, for as a member of the Fraternity Judge Taylor had reached the highest grade of distinction.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 30th, Horton, Hutton & Co's boat Glasgow, with a full load Liverpool Salt, for T. J. Curtis.

Also, February 2d, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, 6 days from Wilmington, with Salt for Williams & Fenn.

DEPARTED, January 30, The Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Wheat, Flour, Cotton, &c.

Also, on the 2d inst., McNeill & Kirkland's boat Commerce.

Also, yesterday, McNeill & Kirkland's boat Only Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 28th ult., Brigs Trio, from Porto Rico, Crusader from Matanzas, Columbia from Boston. Schooners Almira from Charleston, Antelope from do., Hussar from do., Magnet from Martinique, Rebecca from Norfolk, Betsey from New London.

CLEARED, Brigs Pamelia for Martinique, Rover for Aux Cayes, Edward for St. Barts, Elizabeth for Havana, Pilgrim for St. Barts, Susan & Jane for Martinique, French brig Ceres for Guadaloupe. Schooners Alpha for Martinique, John Hampden for ditto, Maria for Curracoa, Trenton for St. Croix, Governor Paris for St. Barts.

Theatre.

The Last Night.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. KEYSER.

GREAT desire having been expressed that the following pieces should be repeated, Mr. Keyser will have the honor of presenting them this Evening, being the last night of performance.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with the popular Drama of The

Lady of the Lake.

After which, a Comic Song, by Mr. Shadgett.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Comedy

Paul Pry.

☞ For Characters, see bills of the day.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Lafayette Hotel,

General Stage Office.

THE Proprietors of the several Stages from Fayetteville have selected the above Hotel as their General Stage Office—where all the Stages arrive at and depart from. Seats are taken and the Way Bills of the following Stages made out at the Lafayette Hotel, viz: Charleston, Cheraw, Camden, Augusta, Norfolk, Raleigh, Petersburg, Wilmington, Wadesborough, &c.

Fayetteville, February 1, 1829.

WILL DRAW

On the 12th of February,

The Dismal Swamp Canal

LOTTERY,

NO. 19.

Highest Prize,

$50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500	
1	of 10,000	36	of	100	
1	of 5,000	36	of	90	
1	of 2,500	36	of	80	
1	of 2,000	36	of	60	
5	of 1,000	36	of	50	
5	of 600	360	of	40	

Besides 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket $20	*Quarter*	5	00
Half 10	*Eighth*	2	50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery forwarded to Charleston before the 15th of February, will be punctually attended to.

YATES & McINTYRE.

Jan. 20, 1829.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Album.

HUNTING SONG.

The night from the East is receding,
The sickly stars shrink from the day,
The deer on the lawn now is timidly feeding,
Seize your rifles, my lads, and away.
Away—away,
While the dim dusky dawn
Shrouds the dew-dripping lawn,
Away! to the mountains, away.

Come, my dog, while the boughs on the mountain
Hang heavy and silent with dew,
Over rocks & through underwood joyously bounding,
To its covert the deer we'll pursue.
Then away, &c.

Over hill and dale, ravine and river;
"Stay, hunter give o'er the pursuit,
Thou'st faint and weary, Oh! rest thee"—'No, never,
Until the prey pants at my foot,'
Then away, &c.

He's free as the air we respire,
And true as his own trusty gun—
His Sinews are steel, and his soul it is fire;
Whose better, or blyther?—There's none.
Then away—away—
While the dim, dusky dawn
Shrouds the dew dripping lawn;
Let's away! to the mountain away.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Nancy Daniel, Seth Daniel, Mary Daniel, Elizabeth Daniel, Enoch Daniel, Cansey Daniel, vs. The Real Estate of John Daniel, deceased. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isham Daniel, one of the Heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Isham Daniel appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shew cause, if any, why the said estate should not be distributed among the legal Heirs. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D., 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

4-6.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage.

WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly, *Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske, *Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin, *Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark, *John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer, *S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga, 4 do do Teneriffe, 2 do do Corsica, 8 do do Muscat, 3 do do old Madeira, ½ pipe do do. 2 qr. casks Port } WINES.
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. ½ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.
Boston, E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany, R. McMichael.
Philadelphia, Van Amringe.
Baltimore, Willard Rhoads.
Washington City, Wm. Pairo.
Richmond, Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah, Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans, Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT'S Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov. 1828. 99tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Connet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WAREHOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE,* 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Melvile's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin,
Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding School.

THE subscriber's school will again open on the second Monday in January, at his farm, one mile and a quarter from Hillsborough. Board and tuition, $65 per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

January 6.—6-4w.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mullett's,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 29. 98tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Win
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Martha Faulk, vs. The Heirs of Philip Faulk, dec. } Petition,

ON motion, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that Richard Faulk, Calvin Faulk, Rebecca Faulk, Mason Marlow, William Marlow, Jesse Marlow, John Marlow, Richard Marlow, Elizabeth Marlow, Ephraim Marlow, Priscilla Marlow, Mary Ann Marlow, and Martha Marlow, appear at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, and shew cause, if any, why the last Will and Testament of Philip Faulk, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the second Monday in August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

4-6w.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought in the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McLEAN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office